

month of diligent inquiry he learned the fearful truth, and the same night he risked himself of the life, which had become so burdensome and hateful to him.—*Havana Cor. of the New York Times.*

The Fenian Congress and Picnic.

The Buffalo Courier, of the 25th inst., says: As we intimated a few days ago, an important meeting of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session this week in our city. The congress began its recent session on Tuesday last, at the Fenian headquarters, Pearl street, and closed its meetings last evening. There were present, besides General John O'Neill, president, and James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Brotherhood, the following gentlemen composing the Senate of the order: P. J. Meagher, editor of the *Irish American*, Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, John Carlson, of New Jersey, Michael Finnegan, of Michigan, Peter Cunningham, of Utica, New York, E. L. Carey, of New York, Wm. Fleming, of Troy, J. C. O'Brien, of Rochester, F. P. Gallagher, of Buffalo, T. J. Quinn, of Albany, Thomas Lavan, Cleveland, O., P. Bannon, Louisville, Ky., P. W. Dunn, Peoria, Illinois. Among the gentlemen present, not members of the Senate, were D. O'Sullivan, of New York, secretary of civil affairs, Dr. Donnelly, of Pittsburgh, and Messrs. Finnerty, Brennan, McWilliams, Rafferty, Keating, and others of prominence in the Fenian organization. At this congress affairs of the greatest importance to the brotherhood have been discussed and settled. The communicativeness which formerly prevailed among those high in authority in the organization no longer enables us to spread before our readers a record of the proceedings, but we are empowered to say that something or other of great moment has been decided upon, and Canada, and the British empire generally, will see what they will see before long. One thing we can make public, to wit, that the Senate and executive officers of the brotherhood, now in the city, have resolved to remain over and attend the great picnic and festival on Monday. This occasion promises to be the most interesting and extensive which has yet marked the history of our Irish fellow-citizens in this locality. At the written request of the Shovelers' Union, the gentleman of the Western elevating company have signed a paper, agreeing to the closing of all the elevators on the creek, in order that the employees may be permitted to enjoy the festivities of the day. The proprietors of the various coal-yards have similarly acceded, as well as other gentlemen doing business on the docks. The day will thus be an universal holiday, so far as the commercial labouring interests of the city are concerned.

BUFFALO, July 28.—The Fenian picnic yesterday was largely attended, and passed off quietly. The procession consisted of the 7th regiment, and about 400 elevator men. Speeches were made on the grounds by Gen. O'Neill, P. J. Meagher and others. Senator Meagher, during the course of his remarks, said: The foundations of the bloody old British Empire, whose chains have surrounded us for 700 years, are rotten, and yonder sticks, and brave hearts and sharp weapons shall give her the coup de grace. Beyond that river England's hirelings are trembling to-day for fear of you. They expect the women with their parasols and the men with empty hands to come over and attack them. Why is it that this gathering causes their accursed flag to waver? Because they shake with fear lest it be again trampled in the dust as it was at Ridgeway. We have men ready by thousands if you will put the means in their hands.

General O'Neill then spoke, and said the time for action is close at hand when the Irish people are to prove that they can act as well as talk. He had travelled all over the land, and everywhere he found the people eager and anxious to put an army in the field. No lover of Ireland would ask him to designate the time or place, he said, from a public platform; but the green flag will be hoisted as soon as everything is prepared. A move will be made when ready, but not an hour before. He warned the Irish people against those who were trying to urge on an advance.

News Items.

The weather in Prince Edward Island is all that the farmer can desire.

The latest novelty is a fan that can be used as a parasol, a veil or a bonnet.

Black walnut is now the fashionable material for croquet sets in the States.

Jerry Davis and his family sailed by steamship *Austrian* on Saturday for Europe.

Ten Gatineau raftsmen have had to leave work to assist farmers to put out fires.

President Johnson has proclaimed North Carolina one of the States of the Union.

Coal is now selling in St. Louis at six and a half cents per bushel, with a plenty supply.

It is said that London contains 10,000 persons who support themselves entirely by the pen.

A man is under arrest for bigamy in Cincinnati, who is proved to have married eight wives.

Tomatoes are over-abundant in Florida, and in consequence are rotting by millions on the vines.

The Austrian clergy are organizing an active opposition to the new laws altering the Concordat.

The Jury Board of Guardians are to provide parole for the use of the imbecile inmates of the workhouse.

In Gloucester County, New Brunswick, great damage has been done lately by the fire in the woods.

Born mortars captured at Magdala have reached Quebec; also some Abyssinian dogs of a curious variety.

On Friday last the new eight-hour day system went into operation in all the Navy yards in the United States.

On Friday of the population of that part of Algeria visited by the cholera have been carried off by the epidemic.

Ten villages of Saint-Germain de Joux, in the vicinity of Nantua, France, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

TUESDAY, July 25.—Yesterday evening this part of the country was visited with a heavy thunder storm, accompanied with strong wind and rain, which did considerable damage. A young man named Frederick Waldron, living a few miles north of this, was killed by lightning while going out in the field for some cows.—*Globe.*

A bloody affray occurred in Hamilton, on the night of the 24th inst. John Slater, a sailor, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Bastien, of the boat-house, met Patrick Shaughnessy and deliberately shot him. He died in the hospital this morning. The provocation was the seduction of Slater's sister by Shaughnessy. Slater has made his escape, but Bastien has given himself up to the authorities.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.—Sir Robert Balfour issued the following proclamation before quitting Magdala:—We proclaim that Dajamas Gobaze, as the friend of the British, be appointed Dajamas Hashasha, his representative here. Those who would be treated as friends by the British commander should obey Dajamas Gobaze, the officer appointed by him, and no other. We desire there should be peace in the country.

The Common Council of Vienna have almost unanimously adopted an urgent resolution, most solemnly protesting against the offensive expressions contained in the recent Papal allocution, and declaring that the Government possesses the entire confidence of the Common Council. The resolution adds that the allocation in question is a decided interference with the legislation of the country, and that the Common Council confidently expects the Government to meet this encroachment with the vigor absolutely essential.

KILLED BY A KICK FROM A HORSE.—The *Fergus News* says a young lady named Miss McLennan, of Garafra, received a kick from a horse on Monday, from the effects of which she died on Wednesday morning. She was riding in a buggy with her brother Rev. Mr. McLennan, of Minto, who, in addition to the horse he was driving, was leading another alongside. From some unknown cause, when near Douglas, the second horse reared up and kicked Miss McLennan in the forehead, smashing her skull. The injuries were too serious to be cured by medical attendance.

REMARKABLE MURDER CASE.—The Criminal Court of Munich, after a five days' trial, found Count Gustavus von Chorinsky guilty of complicity in the murder of his wife, and sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress, thereafter to be exiled. It will be remembered that a celebrated Austrian beauty known as Baroness Julie Ebergeny was lately tried at Vienna and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for poisoning the Countess Chorinsky and that she admitted her guilt, stating at the same time that she was instigated to commit the crime by Count Gustavus, who had promised to marry her in the event of his wife being got rid of. The Count, who was an officer in the Austrian army, is described as a tall handsome man thirty-six years of age.

BUFFALO FENIANS IN LOCKPORT.—The Lockport Union of Monday says: "Yesterday our citizens were startled by sounds of martial music, and the marching through our streets of a body of soldiers, 'all wearing of the Green,' bearing the stars and stripes and the sunburst and green flag of old Erin. The first thoughts were that a forward movement on Canada had been inaugurated, and that this was the advance guard that were marching to Quebec and glory; but on inquiry it was found that it was a company of Fenians, under Captain Fogarty, of Buffalo, who had come down from Buffalo on a pleasure trip in a steam yacht, and were marching up to the Fenian headquarters in this city, where they rested and were entertained a few moments by members of the Cataract circle, after which they set sail for Buffalo."

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.—James Stephens, Head Centre, Chief Organizer, Chief Executive and Chief Architect of the great Fenian organization has arrived and is staying in a private boarding-house in this city. About six weeks since he left Paris, and passing southward embarked in a small vessel from Oporto, and landing in England crossed over St. George's Channel, and made a personal inspection of the Fenian organization. Thence he arrived here two days ago, preserving, as well as on the other side, a perfect incognito. He sees only those whom he specially invites. His health is feeble and he speaks little respecting Fenian matters. He looks forward with confidence to a grand organization in this country that will absorb both the O'Neill and Savage wings. He threatens to annihilate by exposure of facts some of those who made too free with his character in his absence.—*N. Y. Star.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN LOGAN.—The Stratford Beacon says Mr. John Steilvan, of lot 25, 7th Con. Logan, was accidentally drowned on Sunday last. On the forenoon in question Mr. Steilvan and family were preparing to go to church, when Mr. Steilvan went out to a well about 41 feet deep, with about 18 inches of water in it, for the purpose of watering his stock, stating that he would be back in a quarter of an hour. Not returning, his wife went in search of him, when she found him a corpse in the well head foremost. An inquest was held on Monday last by Dr. Hornbrook, of Mitchell, when a verdict was given of "accidental drowning," under the circumstances above related. It stated that deceased worked hard the previous day, and felt much exhausted from the heat, and whether he faltered when he stooped to dip up the water no one can tell.

SEVERE AND SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A boy named William Jones, thirteen years of age, lately met with a serious accident through trying to stop a cannon ball. The Chester Artillery Corps have their practice ground near the Des Bank Works, where they have two 30 pounders stationed, and it has been the custom of officers to give 6d. for each ball found upon the sand and returned. One day a squad were firing, when the injured boy and two others went on the sands in search of balls. When his friends had found two each and Jones but one, he told the others "that he owned the next." Just then a ball came bounding along the sands, and the silly boy placed his legs together with the intention of stopping its progress. The ball passed between his legs, taking with it the calf and one leg entirely. He was at once conveyed home, and medical assistance called in, but it was found necessary to amputate the leg a little below the knee.—*English Paper.*

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times says that "the Orange excitement in the North of Ireland spent its force at Lisburn. In other places the anniversary of the Boyne passed off with remarkable quietness. In a few places Orange flags were displayed from church steeples, but no other demonstration of any kind was attempted. The fact is creditable to the Association." The meeting at Lisburn is described as one of the most important held in Ulster for many years. Different estimates are made of the number present, ranging from 10,000 to 30,000. With the exception of an attack upon three detectives, the assembly was orderly.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH LINE TO INDIA.—The present telegraph to India starts from Constantinople, and passes through Sivas, Diyarbakir, Mosul, Bagdad, Bushire and Kurrachee, to Bombay. The new telegraph will start from Odessa and pass along the shores of the Black Sea, then by the lower Caucasian mountains, and through Teheran, Bushire and Kurrachee, to Bombay. The new line will therefore observe a more easterly route than the present one. Instead of passing through Asia Minor and Arabia, as the existing line does, the new one will pass through Circassia, Georgia and Persia, and avoid Turkey altogether. The imperfections of the present line arise partly from the want of control of Turkey over the Bedouin Arabs and the scanty population of parts of Asia Minor and Arabia. The new line will pass through the heart of Persia, touching at Teheran, the capital, and at Bushire, the chief southern entrepot of that kingdom. The new line will be more under the management of Englishmen, and its passing through Russia and Persia, instead of Turkey, will be a great improvement.

SAD ACCIDENT NEAR KINGSTON.—The *Waig* says one of the most melancholy accidents that it could be our duty to record, occurred on Wolfe Island, at the foot of the Batteau Canal, on Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock. Two nieces named Randall, between 10 and 13 years of age, of Mrs. Capt. Chas. Staley, took her little boy, about four years of age, down to the water to wash him. The girl who held him slipped with him into the water, which is quite deep at the shore—about four feet. The other girl in her fright ran up to the house for the mother, who rushed frantically to the shore and plunging in, was seen to go under the water but a short reach from shore, and never again arose alive. The little girl ran down again to the shore and rescued her sister in her last extremity with the aid of a stick, but the little boy, as well as his mother, perished. There was nobody near at hand who could assist them. Half an hour afterwards the bodies were recovered. The melancholy intelligence of the accident has been telegraphed to the bereaved husband and father, who is captain of the barque *George Thurlston*, and at that moment on one of the upper lakes.

AN AMERICAN THIEF IN FRANCE.—The trial of Jane Gregory, the good-looking American adventuress and thief, came off at St. Etienne, on the 10th of June, and resulted in her being sentenced to three years' hard labour. The policemen who had arrested her, said she was the most ingenious thief they had ever met with. Her field of operations were exclusively stores where articles of considerable value and small bulk were sold. She asked for something, and when the desired goods were shown to her, she dropped some of them on the floor. Had the clerk noticed it she picked them up, and muttering an excuse put it on the counter; but, if the clerk had not seen it, she covered the article on the floor with her right foot, the shoe on which was so arranged that the sole opened whenever she pressed it with her toe. Her feet were bare, and she could grasp the article on the floor with her toes and draw them into the shoe. She astonished the officers of the court by performing the operation before them. If she remains in France after the expiration of her sentence, she will be placed under the surveillance of the police.

A GUELPH LADY DROWNED IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Guelph Mercury* regrets the occurrence of a terrible calamity in San Francisco on the 4th of July, by which Mrs. E. S. Sanders, formerly Miss Euphemia Armstrong, daughter of Mrs. R. Armstrong, and sister of Mrs. Jas. Massie and Mr. J. B. Armstrong, was drowned, and her mother had a very narrow escape from the same cruel fate. We learn that large excursion went on that day from the city to Oakland, situated some distance out in the bay. When the party were going on board the boat the gangway slipped, and one side fell, by which means the people on it were precipitated into the water. Among them were Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Armstrong. The scene at the time of the accident beggars description. One hundred people were thrown into the water, and though every means were employed to rescue them over twelve were drowned. Mrs. Sanders' body was recovered some time after the accident, and given to her young husband. Mrs. Armstrong sank twice, when a man reached her with a boat and caught her by the hair of the head as she was going down for the last time. The calamity cast a deep gloom over the city, and much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Sanders' bereaved husband and friends. She had only been married six weeks before the fatal accident.

DIED.

In Newmarket, on the 25th inst., the infant daughter of Mr. MICHAEL CAVE.

Newmarket Markets.

| | July 29, 1888. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Flour per barrel | \$3 50 @ \$3 70 |
| Fall Wheat per bushel | 1 35 @ 1 40 |
| Spring Wheat per bushel | 1 25 @ 1 30 |
| Beef per 100 lbs. | 5 00 @ 5 50 |
| Sheep, each | 3 00 @ 4 50 |
| Lambs, each | 1 75 @ 2 25 |
| Hides, per 100 lbs. | 0 00 @ 5 50 |
| Sheepskins, each | 0 50 @ 0 80 |
| Potatoes per bushel | 0 50 @ 0 60 |
| Onions per bushel | 0 00 @ 0 15 |
| Butter per lb. | 0 12 @ 0 14 |
| Eggs per dozen | 0 10 @ 0 12 |
| Wool per lb. | 0 00 @ 0 25 |

Toronto Markets.

| | July 28, 1888. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Flour per barrel | \$3 00 @ \$3 75 |
| Fall Wheat per bushel | 0 00 @ 1 50 |
| Spring Wheat per bushel | 1 47 @ 1 48 |
| Oats per bushel | 0 80 @ 0 85 |
| Barley per bushel | 0 80 @ 0 85 |
| Potatoes per bushel | 0 00 @ 0 75 |
| Butter per lb. | 0 12 @ 0 15 |
| Eggs per dozen | 0 10 @ 0 12 |
| Wool per lb. | 0 00 @ 0 25 |

New Advertisements.

NEWMARKET CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
THE SUMMER TERM
COMMENCES
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888.
Particular attention paid to Higher English, Book Keeping, &c.
Pupils prepared for matriculation in Arts, Law, Medicine, Civil Engineering, &c.
WM. W. ANDERSON,
Head Master.
Newmarket, July 28, 1888. 32-td

BOW BELLS

AND OTHER MAGAZINES,
Just received at the
NEWMARKET, July 16, 1888. 30

MONEY TO LOAN!

APPLY TO
A BOULTBEE.

A Cottage to Let.
SITUATED on Gorham Street. Apply to
Mr. Charles Gorham, or to Mr. Philip Cook, Ringwood P.O.
Newmarket, April 7, 1888. 16-3p

N. PEARSON, DENTIST.

EVERY grateful for past favours, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he is about opening an office in Newmarket,
OVER DR. HACKETT'S NEW DRUG STORE.
Fitted up with an eye to comfort and convenience. The best material always used and
"All Work Warranted."
Office up stairs. Entrance by hall door south of Dr. Hackett's Drug Store.
May 20, 1888. 22-4f

VOLUNTEERS'

PORTABLE

SODA WATER,

A MOST AGREEABLE AND
REFRESHING BEVERAGE!

FOR THE

SUMMER MONTHS!

AND

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY SODA WATER

HITHERTO IN USE.

PIC-NIC & TEA PARTIES,

HOTEL KEEPERS, &c.,

Should always have a supply on hand.

ONE PACKET MAKES A GLASS OF

SODA WATER.

SOLD BY THE GROSS AT \$200

Orders by Post addressed to

NEWMARKET DRUG STORE.

DR. HACKETT'S OFFICE.
For the future will be at his New Drug Store, opposite the Davison House.
"Office hours from 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 6 to 8 p.m."
Newmarket, June 17, 1888. 26-4f

SOUTER & TRENT,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

DR. HACKETT to inform the public that they have disposed of their Drug Stock to Dr. Hackett, who has removed the same to his New Store, fitted up purposely for him by N. Pearson, Surgeon Dentist. The Drug Store is exactly opposite Mrs. Board's and the Davison House.

SOUTER & TRENT

Also would inform their friends and customers that they have made a large addition to their Stock of

GROCERIES, TEAS,

TOBACCOES,

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Which they are prepared to sell

RETAIL,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!

Newmarket, May 20, 1888. 22-4f

Lamp Mats, Carriage Mats,

BIRD CAGES,

FLOWER VASES, WALKING CANES,

WINDOW-BLIND PAPER,

And numerous other articles, constantly receiving, at

BINN'S VARIETY STORE.
Newmarket, June 10, 1888. 25

For Sale or to Rent,
A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres cleared. For further particulars apply at this office.
March 24, 1888. 14-4f

Buggy for Sale.
A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY, Cheap for Cash.
J. H. TRENT,
at Souter & Trent's.
Newmarket, June 16, 1888. 24-4f

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

BURK & HARRISON,
Beg to announce to their friends and customers that they have imported direct from
GLASGOW, MANCHESTER,
AND OTHER MARKETS,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRESS GOODS!

AS THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT FOR CASH,

And Imported Direct, we are prepared and will offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES!

To those buying from us.

SIGN OF THE BIG T.

At the sign of the Big T a

NEW STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE HOOP SKIRTS.

BURK & HARRISON.
Newmarket, May 6, 1888. 20-4f

SOUTER & TRENT,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

GROCERS, TEA DEALERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GINGER WINE,

ORANGE TONIC, SYRUPS, &c.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Tea.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Coffee.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Ginger Wine.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Syrups.

Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Groceries.

A. SOUTER, - - - - - W. TRENT.
Newmarket, May 6, 1888. 20-4f

BRITISH WAREHOUSE!!

NEWMARKET AND SUTTON.
WILL SHOW THE CONTENTS OF THIRTY-TWO PACKAGES OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERE, VELVETEENS,
SILKS, REPPS, BROADCLOTHS,
EMPERESS CLOTHS, VESTINGS,
EXHIBITION CLOTHS, TWEEDS,
DOESKINS, &c., &c., &c.
— ALSO: —
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING,
HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!
MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER; TOGETHER WITH A FRESH STOCK OF
FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.,
Which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

NEW SPRING GOODS

WILL SHOW THE CONTENTS OF THIRTY-TWO PACKAGES OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERE, VELVETEENS,

SILKS, REPPS, BROADCLOTHS,

EMPERESS CLOTHS, VESTINGS,

EXHIBITION CLOTHS, TWEEDS,

DOESKINS, &c., &c., &c.

— ALSO: —

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING,

HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER; TOGETHER WITH A FRESH STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.,

Which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

SOME VERY CHEAP JOB LOTS IN STOCK.

* Two reasons why Wm. & A. B. Orr can and will sell Cheaper than houses giving long credits:—First, We buy for Cash in the best markets. Second, We sell for Cash, and need no large profits to cover losses.

We now thank our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage shown us, and will strive doubly to merit it this season.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN WINDOW CORNICES!

CURTAIN BANDS, KNOBS, &c.

— ALSO: —

Another Lot of Cutlery & Plated Goods,

AND A FEW SETS OF THE

GENUINE ROCHESTER COOPER TRUSS HOOPS!

1 Case Patent Reversible Locks.

OILS, PAINTS, WOODWARE, &c.

OUR STOVES AND TINWARE!

WITH THE ABOVE.

STILL EXCELS IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS, ANY IN THE DOMINION.
Be kind enough to call and ascertain prices before purchasing.
Wm. & A. B. ORR.
Newmarket, March 11, 1888. 12-4

What every Farmer Needs!

AND OUGHT TO HAVE.

THE Subscriber is manufacturing ANDERSON'S

Patent Reversible Double Harrow!

The best ever made for all kinds of work. It never fails to cover all seed no matter how uneven the ground. The undergird has the sole right for making them in this part of the country. They are as cheap as any other Harrows. N.B.—All kinds of farming implements on hand and made to order.

* Call and examine for yourself at the Brick Shop on Main Street.<

Poetry.

Home Thoughts.

We visit scenes of earlier days—
The houses where loved ones dwell;
We clasp each warm and welcome hand,
Rejoiced to find them well.
We hold sweet converse round the board,
How bright the hours we spend;
How sweet the earth the fellow-walk,
When friends here meet their friend!
And mid the smiles of those around,
Food memory will recall
The forms of those who once were there—
The ones most dear to all;
Those whom we gently laid to sleep
Within earth's quiet bed—
The true, the loving, gentle, pure—
Our dear and sainted dead.
'Tis this that makes life beautiful—
The love of friends and home;
The heart and thoughts all center here,
Where'er our path we roam.
Love is the link, the blessed tie—
The golden heavenly chain,
And they who in its circle dwell—
But die—to meet again.
The world may give its pleasure, wealth,
But these cannot endure;
There's nothing here will last for aye—
Except it be the pure;
The chaste, the beautiful and good
Alone can satisfy—
And blend the radiant bow of hope
To gild our future sky.

The London "Times."

LONDON, June 13.—To the writer abroad the London *Times* and its office are always objects of interest, and your readers may, perhaps, like to know something of this great newspaper, which stands at the head of the press of Europe. In the heart of the old city of London, near St. Paul's Church and the Thames, are "Printing House Square" and "Play House Yard," the former a small open space, about fifty feet square, the latter a narrow street, a few yards to the north; access being gained to both through some of the smallest, most crooked and dingiest streets of the metropolis. Here, in a dozen or more low, ancient-looking houses, covering perhaps an acre and a half, is published the *Times*, the publishing office being on Play House Yard, the offices for receiving advertisements on one side of Printing House Square, the managers' offices on another, and the editors' rooms on a third. The place is a quiet one, secluded from the bustle and noise of the traffic of the great London streets, and none of the buildings make any pretensions or give, beyond one or two modest signs, any indication of the important business transacted within.

On January 13, 1785, Mr. John Walter, of London, published the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*, which was printed by what was known as the logographic system, in which types containing syllables and words were employed instead of single letters. This system, being not found to answer, was soon discarded. Mr. Walter determined to change the name of his newspaper, and on January 1, 1788, issued the first number of the *Times*, a four-page sheet, a little larger than the first number of the *Public Ledger*, and containing four columns on each page. It was, of course, printed on the old-fashioned hand presses. It had many rivals to contend with, and gained but slowly in circulation, having at the start and until 1803, a sale of 1000 copies, whilst the *London Morning Post* issued 4,500. During this year Mr. Walter gave up the paper to his son, in whose hands it advanced to a high place in journalism, its start being gained by enterprise in gathering news in Napoleon's wars. On November 2, 1814, the *Times* was first printed by steam power, using the first English steam printing press, constructed by M. König, and capable of working off 1,200 copies per hour. By successive improvements this capacity was increased, and in 1815 there were 4200 copies per hour printed. The powerful articles contributed by Edward Sterling to the *Times* gained it the well-known name of "The Thunderer." During this period it gradually increased its size, adding a fifth, and then a sixth column to each page, and on January 19, 1829, it issued its first double number of eight pages. In 1841, a memorable event happened in the history of the paper. It used its great power to defeat and expose a scheme organized by a public company to defraud, by forgery, all the influential bankers of Europe. This brought upon the proprietors a long and vexatious action for libel, involving them in heavy expense. Finally the jury found the charge true, but gave a verdict of only one farthing damages. This trial was one of the great events of the time, and subscriptions were set on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for their immense outlay in defending the action, but this being firmly declined, the money was expended in founding "Times Scholarships" at Oxford, Cambridge and other schools, and marble tablets commemorating the event were set up in the Royal Exchange, in Printing House Square, and other places. These were the greatest honours ever given to an European newspaper. Subsequently, the paper came into the hands of Mr. John Walter, grandson of its founder. In 1854, the *Times* established an overseas express from India for the conveyance of news. In 1848, it first used rotary printing machines, those of Applegath, and in 1852 its average daily circulation was 36,000, whilst of the number of November 19, 1852, issued after the death of the Duke of Wellington, and containing his biography, 56,000 copies were sold. In 1854, Dr. Russell was employed as special correspondent in the Crimea, and wrote the letters that made him famous. During this period the *Times* began issuing triple and quadruple sheets—papers of twelve and sixteen pages. In 1868, Mr. Hoe's American printing machine was first used to print the *Times*. In 1861, the daily circulation had increased to 54,000 copies, over 18,000,000 copies being issued during the year. At this time the *Times* began occasionally issuing quadruple sheets of twenty pages to accommodate its business, and on June 22, 1881, it issued a sextuple sheet of twenty-four pages, containing, besides the reading matter, 4076 different advertisements—quite an increase over its modest number of 160, 637 years before, in 1811. In 1867, the *Times* began printing with the Walter self-feeding

press, the first of its kind, and claimed to be the fastest and most economical printing machine in the world. The present circulation of the *Times* is from 63,000 to 65,000 daily, the ordinary issue being a sextuple-page newspaper, whilst the quadruple is increased to a twenty-page newspaper.

This brief history of the paper, and I now will pass on to an account of its present condition, and of the office at Printing House Square. The *Times* is in an area of great prosperity, and the endeavour in the establishment is to issue a newspaper, which will at once be a model of correct typography, excellent printing, and the purest English. It is considered that the care bestowed in the *Times* office upon the selection of its leading articles has contributed more than anything else to preserve the purity of the English language. The staff of "leader" writers is large, and upon it are the best newspaper writers in England, where an editor's ambition is to be employed by the *Times*. Unlike the custom in America, the object at the *Times* office is to preserve the impersonality of the paper. What it contains is said by the paper itself, and not by any individual, and for that reason its opinions and statements go before the world with all the weight the newspaper can give them. Its editors never write. They forecast day by day, the policy of the paper; suggest subjects to the leader writers; sit in judgment upon their articles when written; and decide what shall or shall not go into the paper. Its correspondents, in England and abroad, receive but one instruction, and that is, to send accurate and impartial accounts of transpiring events, at the earliest moment, written in such a manner as to interest the readers.

To conduct this establishment, a large force is of course required. It prints every day from 1700 to 3000 advertisements, and on extraordinary occasions even more. It also prints twenty to thirty columns of reading matter. To perform the mechanical part of the work, 400 persons are employed at Printing House Square, whilst probably as many more are attached to the paper in literary positions. With reference to advertisements, as the paper is always receiving more than it can print, it promises early insertion to none but the poor people who want places, and a few other urgent classes. No one who comes after twelve o'clock on any day with his advertisement can hope for an insertion in the next day's paper, whilst generally the advertisers do not see their advertisements printed until two or three days, or sometimes as many weeks, after they are handed over the counter. They have to wait their turn, and such is the anxiety to get them in the *Times*, that the English public submit patiently to delays that the American public would never tolerate. The lowest charge is for "wants," in which case each advertiser is allowed three lines for a half crown—about 60 cents gold. For all others, the regular rate is a shilling a line—24 cents gold—but no advertisement is taken for less than four shillings, whilst long advertisements are charged more in proportion, the rate, after the first fifty lines, being two shillings a line. The cheapest rates are allowed to public charities and similar classes, but nothing extra is charged for favourable positions in the paper. In the mornings, when the people flock to the *Times* office to hand in their advertisements, Printing House Square is a place of the greatest bustle and activity, but in the afternoons it is comparatively deserted. The advertising pages are made up in a regular order, beginning with the births on the first column of the first page, and the "agones," as "personals" are called, on the second column, and closing with the auction notices, of which alone in the paper of last Saturday, June 6th, there were twenty-five columns. There are no headings to the advertising columns, each department coming unannounced on the heels of its predecessor, and this course, by bringing "washing taken in" immediately ahead of the aristocratic "tutors" I am told, has caused great complaint among that class of the English community, as they regard their characters as soiled by the juxtaposition. The office for the receipt of advertisements is conducted by eleven persons, and is devoted to that business exclusively, the publication office being a separate building.

The reading matter is furnished by the editorial, reportorial, and corresponding staffs, there being besides, 22 law reporters, 19 Parliamentary reporters, 12 police reporters, and an indefinite number of miscellaneous writers, known as "penny-liners" in London, at least 100 correspondents in various parts of Great Britain, and some 40 foreign correspondents in other parts of the world. Of the Parliamentary reporters, 16 are phonographic, 2 make summaries of the debates in the Houses, and one directs the force. To set up the types there are 130 compositors employed, 60 labouring by day, and 70 at night, whilst 11 foremen and assistants direct their movements. Twenty-four persons are required to read proofs, and three are employed merely to "pull" the proofs. The advertisements are set up during the day, and the reading matter at night, the advertising pages being made up at from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening. Reading matter is received until daylight and afterwards, and the reading pages are rarely put to press before 4 a.m., whilst leading articles are frequently written on Parliamentary debates and other events happening after midnight, and appear in print the following morning. England is different in its habits from the United States, and very early newspaper issues are not demanded. In all this work the greatest care is taken to guard against mistakes, and every line printed is read over by proof-readers four or five different times. Ten stereotypers prepare the plates for the printing machine, by the paper-machin process now in use in the *Public Ledger* office and in other leading newspaper offices in the United States, and these machines are now run continuously from about eight o'clock in the evening until seven the next morning, besides working during the day, in "second edition." Stationers and engineers attend the paper, and rollers who prepare the paper, and printing, nearly as employed as the pressmen, and serve deliver the paper to the subscribers, as it is printed. Newspaper men are employed, as in the United States, but the whole staff is sold out to news-agents, the

lawyer of London, and he must have the most total of their orders, which have to be handed in by 2 p.m. on the previous day.

The ordinary price of the *Times* is 2d. per copy (about 41 cents gold); the retail price 3d. (6 cents gold). For the benefit of the employees, there are established in the office a saving fund, a sick fund, and a co-operative restaurant, managed by five persons, at which all the employees get their food and drink at wholesale cost prices. This is known familiarly as "The Canteen." Stability and comfort are great objects in Printing House Square. The apartments, dingy without, are clean and spacious within, and faithful labourers remain there a lifetime, bequeathing their places to their sons. Many of the men have worked there five and twenty years, and two in particular, still hale and hearty, have been in the office respectively 46 and 59 years. Father and son work side by side, and all seem to regard the place and its directors with the greatest affection.

To print the *Times*, seventy tons weight of paper, and two tons of printing ink are used every week, whilst the average weight of the daily issue of the paper is from 11 to 12 tons. The machines upon which this large edition is printed are the best of their kind. There are two ten-cylinder Hoe presses, and two eight-cylinder Applegath machines; the aggregate actual work done by them being 52,000 impressions an hour—16,000 from each of the former, and 10,000 from each of the latter. Besides these there is now in use the "Walter Printing Press," which is a self-feeder, and managed by a man and two boys, prints a large share of the advertising pages of the *Times*. Its capacity is from 22,000 to 24,000 impressions an hour, and it produces in that time from 11,000 to 12,000 perfect sheets, printed on both sides, and ready for the reader. This machine is somewhat similar to the American Bullock press. It prints from a large roll of paper containing 2,500 to 3,000 sheets, cuts them apart after printing, and then delivers them by a double motion into two piles. It has been pronounced a success by competent judges here, and will probably revolutionize the printing business in England, on account of its great capacity, and the cheapness with which it is operated. This wonderful machine was invented and constructed by Mr. John O. MacDonald, one of the leading men of Printing House Square, and has been named by him the "Walter Printing Press," in honour of the proprietor of the *Times*. He spent six years of constant, anxious labour in building and perfecting it. There is little more to say of this great newspaper. It circulates not only throughout Great Britain, but all over the world. Its policy in the treatment of public affairs is not a fixed one, but is governed by expediency. Towards America, its former course of severe criticism has been changed to one of great friendliness, and it judges us now with far more candour and generosity than the majority of its London contemporaries, besides paying great attention to the collection of American intelligence. Who directs its course or controls its opinions, however, is a sealed book. The editor is invisible, nor are the writers known except by hearsay. It tries to draw an impenetrable veil over the individuality of all connected with it, and what this or that writer may say is buried in the great mass of leaders, news, and other matters which the *Times* presents to the world on its sixteen or twenty broad pages every week-day morning.—*Cor. of Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

VARIETIES.

Good Advice.—If you would succeed in life, rise early, and be an economist of time. Forbearance.—He that can not forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.

What they call a "difficulty" in Tennessee recently occurred between two gentlemen in that State. The "difficulty" took the shape of one gentleman's stabbing the other in the breast so as to inflict a mortal wound, and in the stabbed man's shooting the stabber through the brain. In some places such an occurrence would be called a bloody fight.

FREDERICK, King of Prussia, observed one of his pages take a pinch of snuff from his box. The King did not interrupt him, but asked him, a little time afterward, if he liked that snuff-box? The page made no answer; but, on the question being repeated, said that he thought it very handsome. "Well, then, pray take it," said his majesty; it is much too small for us both.

DEATH OF SAMUEL LOVER, THE IRISH NOVELIST.—The cable announces from Dublin the death, on July 8th, of Samuel Lover, the well-known Irish novelist and poet. Deceased was born in Dublin in 1797, and first won his way to fame as an artist. In 1828 he was elected an academical member of the Royal Hibernian Society of Arts, of which he became Secretary. His first loving taste, however, led him into literature; and he found leisure, whilst engaged as a painter, to write a series of "Legends and Tales Illustrative of Irish Character," which was very popular. He removed to London in 1837, and in 1838 the best-known of his works, "Handy Andy," appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*. From this time until very recently he continued to contribute to periodical literature. Amongst his songs are "Molly Carey," "Rory O'More," "Molly Dahn," "The May Dew," &c. He composed several operas founded on his own works. Finding his health to be falling through his literary exertions, he prepared an entertainment, entitled "Irish Evenings," containing sketches of Irish humor in which he embodied songs and music of his own composition. This entertainment was very popular in Great Britain, and the reputation he acquired in this pursuit induced him to extend his travels to America. He visited the United States, where he delivered his semi-humorous lectures, and returned to England in 1848. His latest works were "Treasure Trove," in 1844, and "Lyrics of Ireland" in 1859. In 1864 the British Government awarded him a pension of one hundred pounds a year, which time he has lived in retirement, though not altogether indolent, as he has from time to time given the public something from his pen through the columns of the English periodicals. In private life Mr. Lover was a good specimen of a genial Irish gentleman.

LETTERPRESS.

PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED

—AT THE—

NEWMARKET COURIER OFFICE.

G. M. BINNS,

PRINTER,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Fancy Goods, Small Wares,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

THE FOLLOWING AND NUMEROUS OTHER ARTICLES WILL BE FOUND IN STOCK AND

CANNOT BE PURCHASED CHEAPER

IN NEWMARKET, OR ANY OTHER PLACE:

Ledgers, Journals, & Day Books, all sizes.

Blank Books, School Books,

Note Books, Copy Books, Exercise,

and Book-keeping Books;

Time Books;

Footleap—Plain and Ruled;

Letter Paper—Large, Medium, & Small;

Envelopes—all sizes;

Perforated Cardboard—White and

Coloured; Bookmarks;

All sorts of Plain, Fancy, and

Coloured Paper, Cards,

Pasteboard, &c.; Blotting Paper,

Bill Paper, Letter Files;

Pens—Fine Points & Broad Points;

Pencils, Penholders;

Wafers, Sealing Wax, Mucilage,

Inks—Red, Blue, and Black!

Inkstands—Several kinds;

Pocket Books, Purse;

Elastic Bands, Pencil Erasers;

Paint Boxes, Camel's Hair Pencils;

Albums in Great Variety;

Beads—All Sizes & Colours;

Bone, Wood, and Steel Knitting, Crotchet,

and Sewing Needles;

Tattooing Shuttles;

Pocket, Dressing, and Fine Combs

in variety;

Button Fasteners;

Ladies Portfolios;

Work Boxes in variety;

Marbles—Glass, Stone, and China;

Toys; Dolls; Toys;

Fish-hooks, Lines, and Floats;

Belt Buckles, &c.

THE FOLLOWING AND ALL OTHER

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES,

SUPPLIED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AT LOWEST PRICES:

BOW BELLS,

LEISURE HOUR,

FAMILY HERALD,

GOOD WORDS,

HARPER'S,

LONDON SOCIETY,

SUNDAY AT HOME,

SUNDAY MAGAZINE,

GODEY,

FRANK LESLIE,

ENGLISH WOMAN'S DOMESTIC,

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL,

ENGLISH MECHANIC,

MNR. DEMOREST,

BALLOU'S MONTHLY,

BOOKS BOUND TO ORDER.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

"NEWMARKET COURIER" OFFICE.

December 26, 1887.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

MISS POOLE

Begs to intimate that she has removed her business to the Premises
NEXT DOOR TO DR. BENTLEY'S DRUG STORE,
Where she is prepared to
EXECUTE ALL ORDERS!

MILLINERY! MANTLES!
AND DRESS-MAKING.

Newmarket, June 17, 1888.

SYKES & ELVIDGE,

MAIN-STREET, NEWMARKET, ONT.

HAVE received a Large and varied addition to their former stock, and are now enabled to show FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUILDERS, and the general public,
THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

Ever offered in North York. Among the stock will be found

Nails, Glass and Putty, Loose and Tight Joint Batts,
Mortice and Rim Locks, Blind Trimmings,
Brass and Mineral Knobs, Brads, Screws,
Latches and Door Handles, &c., &c., &c., &c.

We would call the particular attention of Builders to our Stock of House Trimmings, which is very large and well selected.

Cutlery. Dinner and Desert Knives and Forks,
Carving and Butcher Knives, Scissors and Razors.
A large stock of Pocket Knives.

Also, a general assortment of

CABINET WARE, TRIMMINGS, MAHOGANY KNOBS,

Castors of all kinds, Escutcheons, Plated and Brass Butts.—A general assortment of

Iron, Steel Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps.

Circular, Cross-cut, Back, Key-hole, Mill, Hand, Compass, Felloe and Web Saws;

FIRMER SOCKET, DUCK-BILL AND TURNING CHISELS; PLANE

IRONS, BRACES AND BITTS, AXES, HAMMERS, SCREW PLATES.

General Hardware:

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Scoops, Pitch Forks, Grindstones, Crow-bars, Cast Iron Pumps, Waggon Boxes, Furnaces, Saucepans, Shovels and Tongs, Sheet and Bar Lead, Brass Kettles, Steelyards, Sad-irons, Hooks and Hinges, Dinner Bells, Steel Springs, Axes, Patent Stretched Leather Belting, Lead Pipes, &c.

COOPERS' TOOLS:—Adzes, Broad Axes; Hollowing, Heading, Stave-up, Cramping and Hoop Shovels; Levels; Hovels, &c.

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND OTHER

STOVES!

Of their own and the best makers in the Dominion. They also manufacture and keep constantly for sale Stove Furniture of the best and latest patterns; Tin, Sheet-iron and Copper Wares.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Gearing

Of every description for Mills; Scrapers, Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Planes, &c.

You will find it greatly to your advantage to call and see this stock before purchasing.

SAMUEL SYKES..... CHARLES ELVIDGE.

Newmarket, December 20, 1887. 11-1

WATSON,

WATCHMAKER,

Newmarket, Ont.

Dec. 1887.

11-1

NEWMARKET

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

NEWMARKET, ONT.

NELSON CORHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Woollen Cloths of Every Description.

ALSO, GENERAL DEALER IN WOOL.

Newmarket, December, 1887.

1-11

THE BEST YET.

J. & J. HODGE

ARE SATISFIED, FROM THE INCREASE OF THEIR BUSINESS, THAT THE Public are convinced that they keep the Best and Cheapest

COOKING, PARLOUR, HALL, & BEDROOM

STOVES!

In this section of the country. Selecting as they do all the First-Class Stoves from the best Foundries in the Province, they are satisfied that their Stoves are not equalled by any other Foundries in the Dominion of Canada. Bear in mind there is no old iron used in the manufacture of these Stoves. Their

STOVE FURNITURE!

Is indisputably the best you can get anywhere. They also keep the Best

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, JAPANNED,

AND PRESSED WARES, PLAIN & FANCY, SUCH AS

Dish Covers, Jelly Moulds, Planchished Double Black Tin and Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, English, Pressed, Galvanized, and Tinned Iron Wash Bowls, Galvanized Pails and Dippers, Soup Ladles, Spoons, Spring Balances, Skewers, &c.
Japanned Tea Trays, Servers, Bread Servers, Cash, Deed, Cake, Tea and Sugar Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Candlesticks, &c.
Brass and Enamelled Porcelain Preserving Kettles, Enamelled Porcelain, Tinned, and Black Iron Saucepans, Wrought Iron Tinned and Untinned Frying Pans, Sad or Smooth-iron, Sad Iron and Coffee Pot Stands, Wire Sieves, Screens, and Fly Wire, Cow and Sheep Bells, Sheet Zinc, Grain Measures, Seed Hoppers, Cast Iron Pumps, Lead Pipes, Black Lead and Black Lead Brasses, Cast Iron Ham Rollers, Agricultural Fans, Tea Kettles, Sugar Kettles, Blanks, Bag Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Lubricating & Coal Oils, Lamps, Lanterns,

BURNERS, OILMANS, WICKS, &c., &c.

All of which they will sell as cheap as anybody else. They are prepared to fit up Hot Air Furnaces on the most Improved Plans.

Done Troughing done in a Superior Manner.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. Farmers' Produce, Sheep, Hides, Hops, Copper, Brass, Lead, and Pottery, taken in exchange. Cash paid for Wares.

A CALL SPECIALLY SOLICITED AND SATISFIED YOURSELVES.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!

FIRST BRICK STORE NORTH OF THE POST OFFICE.

Main Street, Newmarket, Ontario.

December 31, 1887.

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